

31833027626917

GENEALOGY
974.701
UL70
1910

FEBRUARY 1910

Price Twenty-five Cents

OLD^E VLSTER



An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink

R. W. Anderson & Son, Printers, W. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

ULSTER COUNTY *SAVINGS Institution*

NO. 278 WALL STREET
KINGSTON, NEW YORK

Deposits, \$3,500,000.00

KINGSTON *SAVINGS BANK*

NO. 273 WALL STREET
KINGSTON, NEW YORK

OFFICERS:

JAMES A. BETTS, <i>Pres</i>	CHAS TAPPEN, <i>Treas</i>
MYRON TELLER, }	CHAS. H. DELAVERGNE, }
JOHN E. KRAFT, }	<i>Ass't Treas.</i>
J. J. LINSON, <i>Counsel</i>	

THE DR. C O. SAHLER SANITARIUM

KINGSTON, N. Y.

Mental and Nervous Diseases

CONTENTS

VOL. VI

FEBRUARY 1910

NO. 2

	PAGE
The Palatinate of the Rhine.....	33
A Reminder of Slavery Days in New York.....	41
The Ferry at Saugerties.....	43
The Government of New Paltz.....	46
The Reverend John Miller and "The Esopus".....	48
An Order to Repair the Domine's House	49
Death Notices from Old Papers.....	50
The Van Aaken and Allied Families.....	53
Vanderlyn	61
Editorial Notes.....	64

FORSYTH & DAVIS

Booksellers and Stationers

307 WALL STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.

WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., and printed by the De Vinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

¶ A few copies of the History of the Reformed Church of Flatbush, Ulster County.

¶ Dr. Gustave Anjou's Ulster County Probate Records from 1665; invaluable in tracing ancestry—in two volumes.

We also have a large line of Souvenir Postal Cards showing local scenes, including the Revolutionary Buildings

Souvenir Spoons, commemorating 250th anniversary of the founding of Kingston. Specially prepared by the Gorham Company.

OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. VI

FEBRUARY, 1910

No. 2

The Palatinate of the Rhine



EARLY all of the first settlers of this region came to the west bank of the Hudson with the tenderest of memories of the most beautiful of all the rivers of Europe, the river Rhine. The Dutch had left its banks where it flows into the sea, the Huguenots bade adieu with tears to the home they had found upon its western shores when banished from their own loved France, and thousands of Rhenish Palatines driven from their vineyards and fertile fields, from prolific gardens and laden orchards by the flaming torch of war and devastation, sought homes in America upon the Hudson to escape the horrors ever following, and never more than at that time, in the train of war.

The day of absolutism in government in Church and State had not passed. The will of the sovereign who reigned in either was expected to be obeyed without

question, or life and property were not for one moment safe. To the lover of liberty, or to him who was fighting the fight for freedom, if defeated, there was open for refuge but one of three havens of safety—Switzerland, the Palatinate or the Netherlands. The first of these was at the headwaters of that celebrated river, the second along its middle reaches and the third where it finds its home in the bosom of the great sea.

What was the Lower Palatinate, the Palatinate of the Rhine? There is a pamphlet in the British Museum written July 12, 1709, at the time when the Palatine refugees were pouring by thousands into England, entitled "A Brief History of the Palatine Refugees", which thus speaks of the country from which they came :

"It has Alsace, part of Lorrain, and Swabia, and the south part of the Archbishopric of Treves, and Nauty on the North part of Treves, and Lorrain on the west and part of Mentz. Franconia and Swabia, on the east, 110 miles long from South East to North West, and its greatest breadth from North East to South West about 70. 'Tis called the Lower Palatinate to distinguish it from that part of Bavaria called the Upper. This country is much the pleasantest part of the German Empire, and has been coveted by neighboring princes in all ages. Their hills are covered with vines which yield the well known Rhinish wine ; their plains and valleys abound with all sorts of corn and fruits, and their forests are well stocked with Deer and other game. The Rhine passing through the middle of their country does very much improve their Commerce and with the Necker, Nabe (nahe) and other rivers supplies them with plenty of fish, and their mountains abound with minerals."

The Palatinate of the Rhine

The ruler was one of the electors of the "Holy Roman Empire," the vast dominion founded by Julius and Augustus Cæsar, rebuilt by Charlemagne and revived by Otto the Great in 962, which empire had had a succession of emperors who were German kings. The sovereignty was not hereditary but the succeeding monarchs were chosen by certain princes at each vacancy, among whom the Count of the Rhine was one. These princes with the right to choose an emperor were called electors. The Count of the Rhine was entitled to have his official residence denominated a palace and thus came to be known as the Count Palatine. Within his domains were some of the most famous of the historic cities on earth, such as Heidelberg, Mannheim, Strasbourg, Worms, Spires, Coblenz and others. The Elector Palatine's titles were

"By the Grace of God, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Arch Treasurer and Elector of the Empire, Duke of Bavaria, Julius, Cleves and Bery; Count of Veldentz, Spanheim, Marix, Ravensbery and Moers, Lord of Ravenstein, etc."

The Reformation of the sixteenth century took root in the Palatinate at a very early date. Its adherents soon numbered many thousands. The Count Palatine then reigning was a friend of Martin Luther and one of his earliest supporters. From this time until near the close of the seventeenth century the succession was of princes who held the faith of the reformers. The historic Diet of Worms, to which Luther was summoned, was in one of the cities of the Palatinate, the Diet of Spires, at which the reformed

faith became known as the Protestant religion, was in another Palatinate city. Augsburg, where the celebrated "Augsburg Confession" was written, and Heidelberg, the city of the still more famous "Heidelberg Catechism," both offspring of that reformation, were cities of the Palatinate.

The terrible massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572 was followed by the flight from France of thousands and tens of thousands of French Protestants. These Frenchmen, holding the Reformed faith, were followers of one of the greatest intellects that France ever produced, John Calvin. And when the great French reformer had been driven from that country he had proceeded by a circuitous route to the Palatinate, whence he went to Geneva. Now these refugees, forever to be known as "Huguenots," sought the same refuge as their great leader. First of all they went to the Palatinate to escape the storm. Many proceeded from this refuge to that of the Netherlands. But those who afterwards came, or their descendants, to find their final land of rest in Ulster county were those who were sheltered in the Palatinate of the Rhine. Their attachment to the land of their rest is seen in the name they bestowed upon their American home when they called it after the Palatinate, New Paltz, giving it the German rendering of the name.

Henry of Navarre became King of France in 1589. He gave the land peace and attempted toleration. In 1598 he issued the famous Edict of Nantes by which it was, to a degree, secured. In 1643 Louis XIV. succeeded to the French throne at the age of four years. His reign was the longest in French history and con-

The Palatinate of the Rhine

tinued for seventy-two years. The warring religious parties were in frequent strife. Emigration succeeded emigration to the dominions of the Count Palatine of the Rhine. In 1685 Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes and let loose all the terrors of intestinal war. Previous to this he had twice invaded the Palatinate with an army. He overran Alsace and twice gave over the Palatinate to fire and sword. On the first of these from the top of the castle of Manheim twenty-seven cities were seen, at one time, in flames. On the second occasion more than forty towns and a vast number of villages were burned and the lovely region was reduced to desolation. Europe was alarmed, and the "League of Augsburg" was organized by Holland, Spain, Sweden, and the Emperor and several of the princes of Germany, to destroy his power. In 1701, England, Holland and Germany formed an alliance against Louis, and the command of the allied armies was given to the great Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. Then followed the great victories for the allies at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet and the suffering Palatinate saw its inhuman foes driven from its borders. But twenty thousand of its families were homeless and deprived of all they possessed.

Why did these people come to England upon their forcible expulsion from their homes? Most of them fled down the Rhine into the Netherlands, where was to be found no unoccupied lands. Thence they crossed into England for the reason that the army that had driven out the French was largely British, and led by the Duke of Marlborough, and for the

greater reason that the recent Count Palatine had married an English princess. Count Philip IV. married Louise, the daughter of the Prince of Orange, and their son Count Frederick V. married Elizabeth, daughter of James I., of England. Their son Edward left three daughters, one of which was Sophia, the wife of the Duke of Hanover, who by Act of Parliament, was declared to be the successor of Queen Anne, then the English sovereign. George I., who became the King of England upon the death of Queen Anne, was the son and heir of the Duchess Sophia of Hanover.

The line of Frederick V. had become extinct when his grandson Charles died without issue in 1685 and the sovereignty passed to the line of the Duke of Neuburg, of the same house. The people were almost entirely Protestant. The new Elector did not disturb them in the exercise of their faith, although a Catholic. It is said of him that he built a church in which he invited Calvinists, Lutherans and Catholics to worship.

A brief granted by Queen Anne for the relief of the Palatines has the following preamble :

“Whereas by reason of the many great hardships and oppressions which the people of the Palatinate, near the Rhine in Germany (more especially the Protestants) have sustained and lain under for several years past, by the frequent invasions, and repeated inroads of the French (whereby more than two thousand of their greatest cities, market towns and villages) have been burnt down to the ground as Heidelberg, Mannheim, Worms, Spire, Frankendale, and other Towns, and great numbers have perished in the woods

and caves, by hunger, cold, and nakedness, several thousands have been forced to leave their native country, and seek refuge in other nations, and of them, near eight thousand, men, women, and children are come, and are now in and near our city of London, in a very poor and miserable condition."

Here they were fed from this time (1709) by her bounty and that of benevolent English men and women until the problem what to do with them was solved. Vol. III. (1907) of this magazine has told the story of their coming to the banks of the Hudson river.

In the state documents still preserved in England relating to these people there is this description of the encampment of the Palatines:

"There are now some thousands of them lodged in tents at Black Heath and Camberville, where they spend their time very religiously and industriously, hearing Prayers morning and evening, with singing of Psalms and preaching every Sunday, where both old and young appear very serious and devout.

"Some employ themselves by making toys of small value, which they sell to the multitudes that come daily to see them. They are contented with very ordinary food, their bread being brown and their flesh meat of the coarsest and cheapest sort, which with a few roots and herbs they eat with much cheerfulness and thankfulness; great numbers of them go every Sunday to their church in the Savoy, and receive the sacrament of their own ministers.

"Many of the younger are married every week, the women weaving Rosemary and the men Laurel in their hair at the time of marriage. Adultery and fornication being much abhorred by them.

"When any are buried, all the attendants go singing

after the corpse, and when they come to the grave, the coffin is opened for all to see the body ; after that it is laid in the ground, they sing again for some time, and then depart. They carry grown people upon a bier, and the children upon their heads.

“ So that in the whole, they appear to be an innocent, peaceable, healthy and ingenious people ; and may be rather reckoned a blessing than a burden to any Nation where they shall settle.”

The character of the refugees is ascertained from the official report of their occupations. Of the first 6,520 who landed it was reported that

“ Of these there are Husbandmen and Vinedressers 1083, Schoolmasters 10, Herdsmen 4, Wheelwrights 13, Smiths 46, Cloth and Linnen Weavers 66, Carpenters 90, Bakers 32, Masons 48, Coopers and Brewers 48, Joiners 20, Shoemakers 40, Taylors, 58, Butchers 15, Millers 27, Sadlers 7, Stocking-weavers 5, Tanners 7, Miners 3, Brickmakers 6, Potters 3, Hunters 5, Snoners 6, Surgeons 3, Locksmiths 2, Bricklayers 4, Glaziers 2, Hatters 3, Silversmiths 2, Cook 1, Student 1, Carvers 2.”

The Huguenots who settled in Ulster county began to gather in the Palatinate about 1650. Of the twelve who became the New Paltz patentees we find Louis DuBois and family at Manheim in 1659 ; Jean Hasbrouck and family at Manheim in 1672 ; Christian Deyo and family at Mutterstadt in 1675 ; Abraham Hasbrouck (probably) at Mutterstadt about 1675, his wife having been born there ; Louis Bevier and wife at Frankenthal about the same year ; Simon and Andre LeFevre at Manheim and Anthony Crispell there in 1660. We know that in 1677 they were, all of them,

A Reminder of Slavery Days in New York

living in Ulster county and were in Hurley in that year when they bought the lands at New Paltz from the Indians at that place. Thus they had left the Palatinate thirty years before the great exodus of its inhabitants.



*A REMINDER OF SLAVERY DAYS IN
NEW YORK*

OLDE ULSTER is indebted to Mrs. Helen R. de La Porte of Rhinebeck, New York, for the following lease of a negro slave. The party of the second part, Matthew Persen, lived in the old stone house still standing on the southeast corner of John and Crown streets, in the City of Kingston, and long known as the Radcliff house, or the Hiram Romeyn house. It was erected about 1664 by Sergeant Jan Hendrickse Persen, of the company under Captain Martin Cregier which rescued the captives taken by the Indians at the massacre and burning of the Esopus on June 7th, 1663. When New Netherland was seized by the English in 1664 and the Dutch forces were disbanded, Sergeant Persen built this house, and settled here. Jan Hendrickse Persen died March 22, 1708. Here lived successively his son Mattys; Adam and Cornelius, sons of Mattys; and Cornelius and Matthew, sons of Cornelius. The elder Cornelius and Adam were often chairmen of the Kingston Trustees. Cornelius, the younger, removed a number of years before the Revolution to Katsbaan and built there a store and blacksmith shop. This store was the place of meeting for the patriots of that

region before and during that struggle. Cornelius Persen died in Katsbaan February 7th, 1827, at an advanced age. The old stone house he built there is the residence of the editor of this magazine, Cornelius Persen having been his great-grandfather. This is the lease :

“ This Indenture Witnesseth

“ That I, Benjamin Bogardus of Dutches County State of New york have Let Matthew Persen of Kingstone County of Ulster and state afforsaid have a Negro slave Named Robin for the term of Nine years from the date hereof, for and during and to the full end and term of Nine years next ensuing, and the said Matthew Persen his heirs or assigns shall and will procure and provide for him the said Negro Sufficient meat drink Wearing apparel Lodging and Washing during the said term of Nine years.

“ And at the expiration of Nine years Next ensuing the date hereof, he the said Matthew Persen his heirs or afsigns shall deliver the said Negro slave if alive unto the said Benjamin Bogardus his heirs or afsigns. And for the true performance of the agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents, in Witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals.

“ Dated the fifth day of November, One thousand Seven hundred and eighty-two.

“ BENJAMIN BOGARDUS (S)

MATTHEW PERSEN (S)

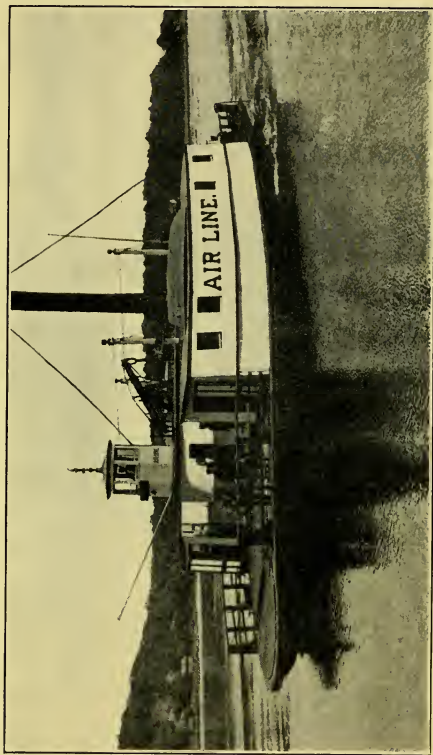
“ Sealed and delivered
in the presence of us—

“ FRANTZ J. ROGGEN
PETRUS ROOFA ”

THE FERRY AT SAUGERTIES

This magazine, in the issue for December, 1909 gave an extract from the charter of the ferry from Kingston to Rhinecliff granted in 1752, under which the ferry is continued to this day. Brink's "Early History of Saugerties" speaks of the scow ferry across the Hudson there established by John Brink years before the Revolution. It crossed from the present Mason-McClurg place (then that of John Brink) to Clermont, the home of Chancellor Livingston just opposite. It was continued until a few years before the death of John Brink in 1814. Then William McCaffery established a ferry from the Van Leuven place, now the residence of Charles A. Spalding. A small boat carried passengers on foot and a scow transported teams. This was in 1810. Two men managed the scow and passengers and wagons were landed at the present landing in Tivoli. A horn hung upon a tree at Tivoli summoned the ferry from this side of the river.

In 1828 James Outwater of Tivoli, because of the business developed at Saugerties by the opening of the iron mill and the other enterprises of Henry Barclay, started a horse ferry. A four-horse boat was built and it landed up the creek opposite the old mill at the dock known as the Burhans & Brainard dock. After a year or two he re-built it as a two-horse ferry-boat. Captain Daniel Ackley had been the commander. He was succeeded by Captain John I. Coon. But the horse-boat could not be made to pay and keeping up enough power to bring it into the creek



The Ferry at Saugerties

during winds was impossible and a small side-wheel steam ferry boat was purchased. It was called the "Jack Dowling." The boat proved to be no better than the other. Another horse-boat was substituted by Edward Laverty & Brother, who sold it to John Van Leuven Overbagh, Russell N. Isaacs, James Outwater and William Burt. Despite the difficulties of making port this craft was run for a number of years. Just after the middle of the last century a suitable vessel was obtained. On Monday morning, September 8, 1851 the "Chelsea," a fine steam ferryboat, was placed upon the route by James Outwater to make regular trips. The Hudson River railroad had just been opened and the ferry made regular and dependable trips to connect with trains on the new road. Travel increased by bounds and Saugerties congratulated itself upon its connection with the outer world. Captain Ogden was its commander, succeeded by Captain William H. Wilcox, Captain Robert A. Snyder, Captain Alexander Hauver. For a half-dozen years the village was proud of its ferry. But one day there was a terrible storm, a flood, the dam in the Esopus gave way, unnumbered tons of sand were carried into the lower creek, the harbor was swept clear of vessels and the Chelsea was left stranded and helpless near Melius Island. She was filled with sand and a total loss. The writer remembers visiting her and seeing her complete destruction. For a year Saugerties had no ferry.

In 1859 the Field Brothers placed the "Black Maria" on the route and she ran a little more than a year. She was run under the name of "Fanny Fern."

They took her off the course in a short time and broke her up. Then they bought the "Stella" and changed her name to the "Air Line." It was the name by which she had been originally known. The Field Brothers sold her to Thomas J. Barritt, who ran her until 1864 when he disposed of her to Henry L. Finger. In 1869 he conveyed her to Robert A. Snyder, who is still her owner. She shows her years, exhibits her battles with floating ice and the marks of time, but the stanch old craft is good for many a year to come. She bears her more than half a century of life and service with ease and the promise of many added years as the future passes by.



THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW PALTZ

On the 29th of September, 1677 Governor Edmund Andros issued to Louis DuBois and his eleven associates the patent of New Paltz. The tract thus granted to these Huguenot settlers, in the words of the patent, was to

"Bee a Township, and the Inhabitants to have liberty to make a High Way between them and the Redoute Creek or Kill for their convenience."

Upon this patent there was set up a government differing from any within the colony of New York, if not from any in America. The original twelve patentees, and their children, long tilled the lands divided among themselves in common and equally divided the produce. The twelve patentees grew to be called

The Government of New Paltz

"The Dozijn," from the Dutch word for dozen or twelve. They exercised executive, legislative and judicial functions and from their judgment there was never an appeal taken. By a prompt acquiescence decisions by the Dosijn forever ended the matter and a most harmonious community was the result. Not only was there never an appeal taken to a colonial court but never was it known that an internal feud or a disputed division line between the property owners ever disturbed the peace and harmony of the settlement at New Paltz. The administration of affairs by the twelve men, the Dosijn, was the only form of government in New Paltz from the granting of its patent September 29th, 1677 to its incorporation as a township of the State of New York after the close of the Revolution, or on the 31st of March. 1785. At that date the act erecting the township confirmed the grants, patents, partitions and conveyances of the Dosijn during this more than a century of existence. To this day the record of the proceedings of the Dosijn, as recorded in "The Common Book" is accepted in court as authentic evidence in suits at law.

Shortly after the settlement upon the lands at New Paltz the land was divided among the patentees. Most of the land is to this day in possession of the descendants of these original owners. Here never arose any troubles with the Indians. The Huguenots did not remove to "the Paltz" until after the First and Second Esopus Wars were over. From that time there were no further Indian troubles until during the French and Indian War and during the Revolution.

New Paltz was out of the region of these. Its position was too far from the frontier to be exposed to Indian raids. It has been said that it was secure because its first settlers had bought the lands from the red men and paid them for the same. So had the people of the Esopus. Every foot of the landed possessions about Kingston had thus been bought. But into the Huguenot community came no fur traders with brandy to obtain the furs and skins of savages for trinkets.



*THE REVEREND JOHN MILLER AND
"THE ESOPUS"*

The Reverend John Miller, chaplain of the forces of His Majesty the King, visited Kingston in 1695. He drew a map of the stockade which had stood since 1658. His description of the town is interesting :

"The places of strength [in the Province of New York] are chiefly three,—the city of New York, the city of Albany, and the town of Kingstone, in Ulster. . . Albany is in circumference about six furlongs, and hath therein about two hundred houses. . . Kingstone is the chief town of Ulster county ; lies on the west side of Hudson's River, but two miles distant from it ; from New York eighty-six and from Albany sixty-four miles ; it is quadrangular and stockaded round, having small horn-works at convenient distances one from the other, and in proper places. It is in circumference near as big as Albany, but as to number of houses not above half so big ; on the south side is a particular part, separated from the rest by a stockade, and strengthened by a block-house and a horn-work, wherein are about six guns."

An Order to Repair the Domine's House

This part separated from the rest by an additional stockade was where is now the churchyard of the First Dutch church. The small horn-works were at the four angles—at North Front street and Clinton avenue; at Frog Alley; at the corner of Green and Main streets; at the corner of Main street and Clinton avenue and one at the head of John street on Green. This was where the house of Mrs. Peter Van Buren now stands.



AN ORDER TO REPAIR THE DOMINE'S HOUSE

Aesopus, Sept. 17th, 1669.

At a Speciall Court held there by vertue of a Commission from his Hon^r the Governour to Regulate the Affayres of that place and the Villages adjacent.

An Ord^r for y^e Repayre of y^e Domine's House or Towne House in *Kingston*.

Whereas the Com^{ners} appointed &c &c have among other Instructions one concerning the Reparagon of the Domine's House or Towne House in *Kingstone* we^{ch} now grows ruinous, to p^rvent further damage, it being of absolute necessity, to keep that House in good repaire, in regard of the frequent use of it both for Religious Dutyes and Civill Affrayres, It is thought fitt to give Ord^r in that behalfe, And the Scout & Comissaries of this Towne are hereby strictly enjoyned to repaire y^e said House as soon as they can get Pan-Tiles to do it and other materialls thereto requisite,

Which Reparation (it being for the publique good) ought to be performed at the publique Charge; And which they are hereby empowered to demand and Levy in this Towne of *Kingston*, And that they doe give an Accot to his Honor the Governour of the performance of this Order as soon as it shall bee by them Obeyd.



DEATH NOTICES FROM OLD PAPERS

The following death notices are sent to OLDE ULSTER by Miss Annie R. Winfield and are copied from *The Craftsman*, a weekly paper published in Kingston, New York, about ninety years ago:

From issue of December 16, 1820.—“Died at Marbletown Monday Nov.—, 1820 Mrs. Catherine Graham, aged 56.”

From issue January 24, 1821.—“Died at Bloomingdale, Town of Hurley, January—, 1821 Miss Maria Hardenbergh, aged 34.”

From same issue.—“In the Town of Esopus Mrs. Nelly Van Aken, wife of Jacobus Van Aken, aged 30.”

From same issue.—“Died in the Town of New Paltz Mrs. Fanny Tuthill, wife of Henry Tuthill.”

From same issue.—“Died in Schawangunk Township Jacob Whitten, aged 70.”

Death Notices From Old Papers

From issue February 7, 1821.—“Died in the Town of New Paltz Susan Ransom, relict of Capt. Peter Ransom, deceased, aged 30.”

From same issue.—“Died in the town of Plattekill James Church, aged 27 years.”

From same issue.—“Died at Eddyville, town of Kingston, Moses W. Barker a soldier of the Revolution.”

From issue February, 21 1821.—“Died at Katsbaan Febry. 15, 1821, aged 85, Rev. Peter Van Vlieden, formerly pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Katsbaan. He was born in Holland April 13, 1736.”

From issue March 7, 1821.—“Died in Kingston Peter S. DuBois. 22 years old, son of Isaac DuBois, a merchant of Kingston.”

From same issue.—“Died on Sunday, March 4, 1821, Margaret Montgomery, wife of William Brink, a merchant of Kingston.”

From issue of May 17, 1820.—“Died in Kingston Matthew Van Steenburgh.”

From same issue.—“Died on the 12th Mr. Benjamin TenBroeck, Printer, aged 28.”

Olde Ulster

From same issue.—“Died at Pine Bush, William Osterhoudt.”

From issue of July 29, 1820.—“Died at Somerville, N. J., on the 26th of June 1820, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Glean, a Revolutionary patriot and a warm supporter of American Independence.”

From issue August 12, 1820.—“Died on Saturday June—, 1820 Edward Tremper, aged 16, son of William Tremper, Esq.”

From issue August 19, 1820.—“Died at Hurley on Wednesday June —, 1820 Peter Roosa, aged 39.”

From issue November 11, 1820.—“Died of apoplexy John Champlain, Esq., District Attorney of this county, aged 53 years.”

From issue of December 9th, 1820.—“Died on Monday morning last Mr. Cornelius I. Elmendorf, in the 83rd year of his age.”

From issue January 10, 1821.—“Died in the town of Esopus Mr. Peter Van Aken, Jr., aged 40.”

From issue June 5, 1822.—“Died in this town Mrs. Wyntjie Elmendorf, wife of Mr. Cornelius I. Elmendorf, aged 51 years.”

The VanAaken and Allied Families

From same issue.—“Died in the town of New Paltz Mr. Stephen Schryver, Inn Keeper.”

From same issue.—“Died at Binghampton, Broome County, New York, Mrs. Rachel Bevier, aged 73 years, wife of Mr. Samuel Bevier.”



THE VAN AAKEN AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Continued from Vol. VI., page 31

(DCX.) MARY CARLE⁷ (Elizabeth⁶, John E.⁵, Eliphas, Jr.⁴, Marinus³, Peter², Marinus¹), was born ——— and married JACOB TERWILLIGER. She died Jan. 7, 1872. Children ;

(625) Etta Terwilliger⁸: Born ——— ; died May 27, 1866.

(626) Charles Terwilliger⁸: Born ——— ; married Grace TenBroeck. They have two children.

(627) Anna E. Terwilliger⁸: Born ———.

(628) Mary Terwilliger⁸: Born ———.

(629) Eleanor Terwilliger⁸: Born ——— ; died Sept. 29, 1883.

(630) Josephine Terwilliger⁸: Born ——— ; married William Wentworth. They have one child.

(CCCCXLVI.) WYNCHÉ VAN AKEN⁶ (Jacobus⁵, Eliphas, Jr.⁴, Marinus³, Peter², Marinus¹), was born in Esopus June 21, 1811 ; married PETER COLE, born January 6, 1806. Children ;

(631) Nelly Ann Cole⁷: Born in Esopus ———.

Olde Ulster

(632) Eliza Maria Cole⁷: Born in Esopus ———.

(633) Jesse Cole⁷; Born in Esopus ———.

(634) Ebenezer Cole⁷: Born in Esopus ———.

(CCCCXLVII.) ELIZA VAN AKEN⁶ (Jacobus⁵, Eliphas, Jr.⁴, Marinus³, Peter², Marinus¹), was born in Esopus, September 6, 1813 and married SOLOMON ECKERT. Children:

(635) Jacobus Van Aken Eckert⁷: Born in Esopus ———.

(636) John Schryver Eckert⁷: Born in Esopus ———.

(CCCCXLVIII.) EBENEZER VAN AKEN⁶ (Jacobus⁵, Eliphas, Jr.⁴, Marinus³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born in Esopus June 22, 1815 and died February 6, 1865. He was a captain in the militia and his sword is still preserved in the house of his son James I. He married July 2, 1840 ELIZA ANN VAN VLIET. Children:

(637) William Henry⁷: Born in Esopus September 6, 1841; died September 22, 1849.

(638) James Ira⁷: Born in Esopus ———.

(639) George Herbert⁷: Born in Esopus ———; married Alice I. VanKeuren.

(CCCCXLIX.) MARY CATHERINE VAN AKEN⁶ (Jacobus⁵, Eliphas, Jr.⁴, Marinus³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born in Esopus September 12, 1828 and died December 10, 1883. She married AMAZIAH NIESE, son of Benjamin Niese (501) and Maria Deyo. Children:

(640) James Luther Niese⁷: Born in Esopus ———; married Cordelia Van Keuren.

(641) William Henry Niese⁷: Born in Esopus ———; married Mary F. Ellsworth.

The VanAaken and Allied Families

(642) Benjamin Franklin Niese⁷: Born in Esopus——; married Alice Ellsworth.

(643) Mary Niese⁷: Born in Esopus——; died March 5, 1887.

(DCXL.) JAMES LUTHER NIESE⁷ (Mary Catherine⁶, Jacobus⁵, Eliphas, Jr.⁴, Marinus³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born in Esopus——and married CORDELIA VAN KEUREN. Children:

(644) Charles Niese⁸; Born in Esopus ——; married Blanche Hutchings.

(645) Lillian Niese⁸: Born in Esopus——.

(DCXLI.) WILLIAM HENRY NIESE⁷ (Mary Catherine⁶, Jacobus⁵, Eliphas, Jr.⁴, Marinus³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born in Esopus ——; married MARY F. ELLSWORTH. Children:

(646) Theresa Niese⁸; Born in Esopus——.

(647) Lillian Niese⁸: Born in Esopus——.

(CCCCLI.) PETER VAN AKEN⁶ (Jonas⁵, Peter⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was baptized in Esopus July 5, 1811. He married ELIZA HARPS. Children:

(648) Daniel York⁷: Born in Esopus Dec, 22, 1833.

(649) Pomenia⁷: Born in Esopus Dec. 5 . 1838.

Elizabeth Harps, wife of Peter Van Aken, Jr., was received on confession into the Klyn Esopus church May 4, 1834; afterwards dismissed to another church.

(CCCCLII.) RACHEL VAN AKEN⁶ (Jonas⁵, Peter⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹), was baptized in Esopus November 11, 1816. She married STEPHEN VAN AKEN⁶ (536) (Abraham A.⁵, Abraham G.⁴, Gideon³, Peter², Marinus¹), who was baptized in Esopus July 21, 1811. Child:

Olde Ulster

(650) Sarah Maria VanAken⁷: Born in Esopus Febr. 13, 1834.

(CCCCLIV.) JONAS VAN AKEN, JR.⁶ (Jonas⁵, Peter⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born in Esopus ———; married CORNELIA VAN SICKLE. Children:

(651) Jonas⁷: Born in Esopus Aug. 25, 1818; married Jane Van Aken.

(652) John VanSickle⁷: Born in Esopus Jan. 12, 1821; married Sarah Catherine Deyo.

(653) Samuel Elmore⁷: Born in Esopus Jan. 12, 1824; married Ellen Roe.

(654) Rachel Maria⁷: Born in Esopus Dec. 31, 1830; married Matthew DeGraff.

(CCCCLVI.) ELIZABETH VAN AKEN⁶ (Abraham P.⁵, Peter⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was baptized in Esopus March 31, 1804. She married ABRAHAM AUCHMOODY. Children:

(655) Eliza Catherine Auchmoody⁷: Born in Esopus Nov. 23, 1823.

(656) James Auchmoody⁷: Born in Esopus Nov. 10, 1825.

(657) Judith Ann Auchmoody⁷: Born in Esopus Sept. 21, 1828.

(CCCCLVII.) PETER VAN AKEN⁶ (Abraham P.⁵, Peter⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was baptized in Esopus December 31, 1805. He married (1st) MARIA VAN SICKLE and (2nd) August 14, 1839, ELIZABETH NIESE. Children of PETER VAN AKEN and MARIA VAN SICKLE:

(658) Abraham⁷: Born in Esopus Aug. 17, 1826.

The VanAaken and Allied Families

(659) Rachel Catherine⁷: Born in Esopus July 28, 1828.

(660) William Peter⁴: Born in Esopus Feb. 10, 1831.

(661) Cornelia⁷: Born in Esopus Nov. 22, 1834.

Mary VanSickle, wife of Peter VanAken, was received into the Klyn Esopus church on confession of her faith in 1835. Mrs. Elizabeth Niese VanAken, widow of Peter VanAken, married Hyman Terpenning November 23, 1844 and had three children by him.

(CCCCLVII a.) MARIA (POLLY, MARY) VANAKEN⁶ (Abraham P.⁵, Peter⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was baptized in Esopus March 7, 1808 and married ABRAHAM TERPENNING. Child:

(662) Peter VanAken Terpenning⁷: Born in Esopus Sept. 30, 1836.

(CCCCLXVI.) JENNEKE VAN AKEN⁶ (Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was baptized in Esopus October 9, 1798 and died June 14, 1882. She was received on confession into Klyn Esopus church in 1819. She married CASPARUS WINFIELD⁵ (John⁴, John³, John², Richard¹). He died January 15, 1879. Children:

(663) Oliver Elmore Winfield⁷: Born in Esopus ———; married (1st) Juliette Terpenning; (2nd) Hannah E. Horton.

(664) Mary Jane Winfield⁷: Born in Esopus ———; married Morris Deyo.

(665) Ann Eliza Winfield⁷: Born in Esopus ———; married James J. Thorp.

(666) Caroline Winfield⁷: Born in Esopus ———; married Solomon Sahler.

Olde Ulster

(667) John Brodhead Winfield⁷: Born in Esopus
———; married Sarah E. Schryver.

(DCLXIII.) OLIVER ELMORE WINFIELD⁷ (Jenneke⁶, Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹), was born in Esopus ———; married (1st) JULIETTE TERPENNING and (2nd) HANNAH E. HORTON. Oliver, Juliette and Hannah are dead. Children of OLIVE E. WINFIELD and JULIETTE TERPENNING:

(668) Caspar Winfield⁸: Born ———; married Ida A. Norris.

(669) Angeline Winfield⁸: Born ———; married John H. Schryver.

Children of OLIVER E. WINFIELD and HANNAH E. HORTON:

(670) Charles H. Winfield⁸: Born ———; died ———.

(671) Caroline Sahler Winfield⁸: Born ———.

(DCLXVIII.) CASPAR WINFIELD⁸ (Oliver E.⁷, Jenneke⁶, Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born ———; married IDA A. NORRIS. Child:

(672) Holt Winfield⁹: Born ———.

(DCLXIV.) MARY JANE WINFIELD⁷ (Jenneke⁶, Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born in Esopus———; married MORRIS DEYO. Children:

(673) Caspar Winfield Deyo⁸: Born———; married Jennie A. Hyde.

(674) Charles Potter Deyo⁸: Born———; married Belle Richtmyer.

The VanAaken and Allied Families

- (675) Caroline Deyo⁸: Born——; died——.
(676) John Elting Deyo⁸: Born——; married Liz-
zie Forsyth.
(677) Ernest Elmore Deyo⁸: Born ——.
(678) Morris Wurts Deyo⁸: Born ——; married (1st)
Cora Wheeler; (2nd) Mabelle Alverson.

(DCLXVI.) CAROLINE WINFIELD⁷ (Jenneke⁶,
Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was
born in Esopus ——; married SOLOMON SAHLER.
Children:

- (679) Charles Oliver Sahler M. D.⁸; Born ——; married Jane Sahler.
(680) Kate Jane Sahler⁸: Born ——; married Luther
H. Sahler.
(681) Caspar Sahler⁸: Born ——; died ——.
(682) Mary Elizabeth Sahler⁸: Born ——; married
Lawrence A. Swisher.
(683) Jane J. Sahler⁸; Born ——; died ——.

(DCLXXXII.) MARY ELIZABETH SAHLER⁷ (Jen-
neke⁶, Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹)
was born in Esopus ——; married LAWRENCE H.
SWISHER. Child:

- (684) Lawrence Sahler Swisher⁵: Born ——.

(DCLXV.) ANN ELIZA WINFIELD⁷ (Jenneke⁶,
Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was
born in Esopus ——: married JAMES T. THORP.
Children:

- (685) Jane Winfield Thorp⁸. Born ——; married
James A. Secore.

Olde Ulster

- (686) Annette Harlow Thorp⁸: Born ———; married Albert Munson.
(687) Mary Caroline Thorp⁸: Born ———; married Heman Craft, M. D.
(688) Wallace Thorp⁸: Born ———; died ———.
(689) Georgia Thorp⁸: Born ———.
(690) Irving Thorp⁸: Born ———.

(DCLXXXV.) JANE WINFIELD THORP⁸ (Ann Eliza⁷, Jenneke⁶ Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born ———; married JAMES A. SECORE. Children:

- (691) Anna Thorp Secor⁹: Born ———; married John Bevier.
(692) Carey Connelly Secore⁹: Born ———.
(693) Annette Secore⁹: Born ———.
(694) James Brewster Secore⁹: Born ———.
(695) Herman Brodhead Secore⁹: Born ———.

(DCLXXXVI.) ANNETTE HARLOW THORP⁸ (Ann Eliza⁷, Jenneke⁶, Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born ———; married ALBERT MUNSON. Child:

- (696) Melbourne Webster Munson⁹: Born ———.

(DCLXXXVII.) MARY CAROLINE THORP⁸ (Ann Eliza⁷, Jenneke⁶, Jan or John⁵, Abraham⁴, Jan³, Peter², Marinus¹) was born ———; married HEMAN CRAFT, M. D. Children:

- (697) Alphonso H. Craft⁹: Born ———.
(698) Mary C. Craft⁹: Born ———.

To be continued

VANDERLYN
— — —

The man who, with a single aim, sailed forth
From doubting Spain toward the unknown West,
I would so paint that men in after-years,
Like me, long sick at heart with hope put off,
Seeing his lifted and prophetic face
That fronts the fact and substance of his dreams,
Shall look not only on Columbus there,
But see themselves in him, and each one feel
That he, too, with persistence, shall set foot
On the firm border of his hope's new world.

But weak our hands to do the work of thought
That flies before ! Here, after thirty years,
I am again in Rome : now on the quest
To find a portrait of my hero's face,
And fill one panel at the Capitol.
With failing force—weary, broken, old—
How shall I say in color what I feel,
Or make stand out the picture seen within ?

'Tis well that doting retrospection comes
To help us bear the burden of disuse,
When little light is left wherein to work,
If so be any more may still be done.
I looking back, see that my work is true—
At one with truth, and wrought with humble love.
Men come and go ; but truth shall ever be.
It does not fade, nor rust, nor waste away ;
But, like the sun, endures : forgetting this,
We painters miss the heights we might attain
In feeling that the truthful work we do
Will live and speak when we are silentest,

And strongly plead for us against neglect,
The dull, cold-shouldered mother of regret,
That in our hopeful faces shuts the door.
For merit scorned may safely laugh at scorn,
Because the common heart by nature turns
And to the truth despised does reverence.
But whether scorned or praised, good work abides,
And, praised or scorned, the undeserving dies ;
And who is he, so short of sight, so vain,
That is content to have his poor work live ?

Painters there are who never touch a brush :
The founders of my country's government,
Upon the ample canvas of their hope
Painted a great republic that to art
Should be most bountiful, should wed no creed,
But be fast bound to honor in all ways,
And free to peaceful feet from every shore.
Thus clear was their exemplar : it is strange
The work itself should be so coarse and dull.
How long before the outlines that are left
Shall be defaced, and no republic be ?
Munificent to art,—its artists starve.
Art does not thrive without encouragement,
Which follows surelier beneath a crown,
Where titled wealth and taste are often joined,
Than from republican ingratitude.

For how shall art have that which is its due
Where every nerve strains in the race for wealth,
Which, being won, is not laid out for art
Nor aught that will ennoble, but for dress,
Gay equipages and mere brainless show,
Incongruous with true democracy ?

Vanderlyn

Nay, how shall art receive its just reward
Where honest worth, willing to serve the state,
Spurns the political and slimy rungs
That lead up to a short authority?—
Where foul corruption, listless to rebuke,
Veiled by the shadow of the Capitol,
Stains weak hands with dishonorable gold,
And so makes law ?

It has been truly said
That, lacking art, no nation can be great ;
But yet one wholly given up to it
Is a top-heavy ship, not ballasted,
And helpless in the fury of the storm.
But in a baser, more ignoble case,
A nation of mere dollar-getters, warped,
Narrow and sordid—people such as mine,
Who left me to stand waiting through life's noon,
Through life's high noon, that never comes but once,
And when my sad and only day is spent
Give the commission twenty years delayed.
Why not have handed it forthwith when asked ?
Then I had ringed the whole rotunda round
With painted history, and from the past
Called back a silent Congress to look down
On men—the immortal on the mortal.

But now, too late ! The studio is cold,
The landscape on the easel rent across,
The palette broken, the last brush worn out.
All colors fade ; for night we know not of
Soon, soon, will close the brief, regretful day.
Too late ! too late !

HENRY ABBEY

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

*Published Monthly, in the City of
Kingston, New York, by
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

*Terms:—Three dollars a year in Advance. Single
Copies, twenty-five cents*

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Kingston, N. Y.

THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the coming of the great colony of Palatines to West Camp, in this county, will be reached on the 3rd and 4th of next October. They arrived in New York City on the 24th of June, 1710 and were encamped upon Nutten, now Governor's Island, in New York harbor. When the purchase of the six thousand acres from Livingston on the east side of the Hudson, and the eight hundred of Fullerton on the west side had been completed the colony was transported thither. The first installment reached here on the 3rd of October. The event should be commemorated; especially by the Lutheran church of West Camp and the Reformed church of Katsbaan. A church was built immediately at West Camp in which the colony worshipped until the death of Pastor Kocherthal in 1719. Soon after almost the whole of the colony had removed over to Katsbaan. The West Camp church was abandoned from about 1724 to 1765, and the colony on the west side of the river worshipped in Katsbaan.

FORD HUMMEL

Teacher of the Violin

A graduate of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, studied with pupils of Dr. Joachhim and Ysaye; now studying at the Metropolitan College of Music, New York City, with Herwegh von Ende, a pupil of Carl Halir.

Studio:

No. 224 Tremper Avenue,

KINGSTON, N. Y.

Lessons, One Dollar

NOAH WOLVEN'S SON,

No. 323 WALL ST., KINGSTON, N. Y.

Silks, Dress Goods and Suits

Fine Rugs, Carpets,

✻ ✻ ✻ Portieres, Etc.

WOVEN BY

MRS. PETER ELMENDORF,

HURLEY, N. Y.

Some Handsome Rugs For Sale

BLUE AND WHITE RUGS A SPECIALTY

R O N D O U T
S A V I N G S B A N K

Assets - - \$3,203,335.96

Liabilities - - 2,977,876.52

Surplus ^{in Par}_{Values} - \$225,459.44

V A L E N T I N B U R G E V I N ' S S O N S

Established 1852

S P R I N G
F L O W E R S

*Fair and Main Streets,
K I N G S T O N , N . Y .*

*Copies of each number of OLD^E
ULSTER for 1905, 1906, 1907,
1908 and 1909 can still be obtained
at twenty-five cents each.*

